

MEXICO TO ELECT A VICE PRESIDENT

Constitutional Convention Now in Session.

SIX-YEAR TERM FOR DIAZ

Senor de Azpiroz Discusses Contemplated Changes of Administration in Neighboring Republic.

Mexico is to have a Vice President, and the term of office for the President is to be extended from four years to six. Information that these important changes in the Mexican government would probably go into effect soon, were given to the Secretary of State yesterday, by Senor de Azpiroz, the Mexican ambassador, who called at the State Department to pay his respects and also to announce the fact that Mexico had recognized Panama. To a representative of The Times the ambassador said:

"There is no truth in the report that President Diaz is to retire on account of his health. The Presidential elections will take place in June, and General Diaz's election is assured."

Commenting on the probable changes to be made in form of government in Mexico soon, the ambassador said that the changes were under consideration by a constitutional convention which was now meeting in the City of Mexico. There is little doubt, he said, that an amendment will be adopted creating the office of Vice President, which never before existed in Mexico. Heretofore, in case of the absence or sickness of the President, certain members of congress were designated by vote to take the office. Usually two or three "designates" are chosen so there may be no danger of the office becoming vacant through lack of successors.

An interesting phase of Mexican politics is brought to light by the contemplated changes, as it is believed the Mexican people want to show their appreciation of General Diaz by electing his assistant who will be close to him and able to assume the most onerous burdens of the office.

Diaz Old and Infirm.

It is realized that General Diaz is becoming very old and infirm, but it would be a sad blow to the majority of Mexicans should he be compelled to retire from public office. By appointing a Vice President, General Diaz would have a man close at his side to aid him in affairs of state, or to enable him to take a long vacation, instead of depending on a committee of congressmen to select a successor. Just what advantages are being urged in behalf of the six-year term is not known. While Senor de Azpiroz would not express an opinion on the matter, it is learned here that the probable Vice President will be elected by the majority of the Mexican people, and who has been Diaz's closest adviser for many years. Limantour is now minister of finance, and has a reputation for ability in all foreign affairs. By electing him Vice President, the Mexican people would be able to reward him for his services and yet, at the same time, retain General Diaz as the nominal head of the government.

NEWS FROM BOYDS.

BOYDS, Md., March 4.—The electric railway bill introduced in the house of congress at Annapolis by Delegate Johnston, of Montgomery county, by request, putting the Washington and Electric Railroad in hands of county commissioners of the county in making its schedule, and also in reducing the fares from four to three from Rockville to the District line, and so modified as not to make it drastic, as it first appeared by many in the house. The amendment will call for reduction of the fares only. Since the citizens of Rockville have been so much troubled by the railroad, the company has in a manner discriminated against the town, and for a mile and a half, drawing a fare of 5 cents; in the next three miles, 5 cents; and the next six, 5 cents, and next five, 5 cents, and the next five, 5 cents, and the next five, 5 cents. The amended bill will undoubtedly pass.

Gov. Edwin Warfield yesterday had his farm laborers drive his two wagons, each drawn by a six-horse team, and another six-mule team, over the National Road from his home in Howard county to Annapolis, drawing provisions from his farm, hay, and corn, which the governor says has not been drawn over the road to the gubernatorial mansion since the days of Gov. Oden Howie, in 1868. He mentioned his intention of doing this Washington ago. The teams got to Annapolis at 7 o'clock last night, having stalled once and being pulled out.

The Postoffice authorities today officially notified the postmaster, J. S. Carlin, of the discontinuance of the Slide Postoffice, near Boyds, Md., at the recent establishment of the rural free delivery route by that place. The system is much in vogue by the farmers, and they do not like the department's orders of the delivery not being made on legal holidays.

A committee of ten Democrats from Brunswick arrived home last night from Annapolis, where they had been for the purpose of getting through the election district bill at Brunswick, which was backed by every voter in that district, except by a few Democrats and Republicans who had the bill held up. The bill was introduced in the house yesterday night, passed, and the passage of the committee, led by Dr. H. S. Hedges, of Brunswick.

The United Telegraph and Telephone Company, of Pennsylvania and Maryland, under the management of the Maryland Telephone Company, had a representative at Boyds yesterday, who promised the subscribers to the telephone lines in Montgomery, Frederick, Hagerstown, and Washington. This means expenditures of a large amount of money by that company.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT AGAINST J. M. A. WATSON

When the grand jury makes its report in the latter part of the week or early next week, another indictment will be reported against James M. A. Watson for the embezzlement of District funds. The new indictment will be practically the same as that already returned. Witnesses went before the grand jury today in connection with the matter.

District Must Accept Charity From Firemen

Law Governing Destruction of Unsafe Buildings Self-Annulling, as No Adequate Provision for Expenses Is Made.

"Employ men to pull down buildings that have been declared unsafe to life and limb; do not, however, pay these men for their labor."

Building Inspector Ashford says this is the meaning of the law now in force governing the destruction of unsafe buildings. And, because the law is thus self-annulling, he is driven to unusual methods to accomplish what is manifestly necessary for the safety of the community.

Firemen to Rescue.

The only recourse to which Mr. Ashford can turn now to enforce the mandates of the law is to ask the Fire Department to destroy the houses which have been condemned as unsafe by the inspectors of the Building Department. Only a few days ago this had to be done in the destroying of a house that was notoriously unsafe. If the Fire Department refused to help in this emergency, as they very well might, it is difficult to say what remedy could be devised for the present plight of the Building Department.

"The law as it stands at present," said Mr. Ashford today, "instructs me to employ men to pull down all houses that have been declared dangerous to life by my inspectors. It also says the expenses of such action are to be defrayed by assessments against the property involved."

Now it is a well-known fact that assessments cannot be collected for six months after they are levied, and most frequently a year elapses before there is any return from such a proceeding.

No Provision Made.

"Under the present law, all assessments go directly into the Treasury, and the law controlling the destruction of dilapidated buildings makes no provision in any way for me to get the assessment money in question out of the Treasury after it has once gotten in. How, then, am I to pay the men I employ? Even if I could get my hands on the money after it has been produced by assessments, there are very few laboring men who would be willing to wait a year or six months for their pay."

Mr. Ashford's plan to make the destruction of dangerous buildings a more practicable affair is to have Congress establish a permanent fund of \$1,000 to defray the necessary expenses. This, however, would be a permanent, self-supporting thing.

At present, said Mr. Ashford, "the firemen of the District are helping me gratuitously. It is no more their business to pull down condemned structures than it is mine to clean the streets. The District Building Department has to call on the Fire Department for charity."

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JANUARY SHOWS INCREASED TRADE

Exports of Manufactures Greatest on Record.

COPPER AT HEAD OF LIST

Refined Oil, Iron, and Steel Show Advances for Some Months of Fiscal Year.

Exports of manufactures in January and in the seven months ending with January show a larger total than ever before in the same portions of the year.

For the month of January they amounted to \$38,212,352, while the highest January record on any former occasion was that of 1900, when they were \$35,386,940.

For the seven months ending with January they amount to \$250,214,036, the highest record for that seven months' period in any preceding year was that ending with January, 1901, when the total was \$239,604,064.

Thus the total for January is two and one-half million dollars in excess of any preceding January, and for the seven months ending with January is about eleven millions more than in any preceding seven months ending with January. These figures are shown by an analysis of the January exports just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Increase Well Distributed.

This increase of \$20,000,000 in exports of manufactures in the seven months ending with January as compared with the corresponding seven months of last year is distributed among most of the leading classes of manufactures exported. By far the largest increase occurs in manufactured copper, of which the exports in the seven months ending with January, 1904, are reported at \$21,322,671, against \$22,514,843 for the corresponding months last year, and \$19,672,428 for the corresponding period of the year preceding.

Refined mineral oil is next in the list of manufactured articles showing an increase in export values, being for the seven months ending with January, 1904, \$19,125,780, against \$15,971,942 in the corresponding months of last year, and \$16,064,500 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Iron and Steel.

Iron and steel stand next in the list of manufactured articles showing an increase in exports. The total value of iron and steel exported in the seven months ending with January, 1904, is \$19,125,780, against \$15,971,942 in the corresponding months of last year, and \$16,064,500 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

For January alone the exports of iron and steel amount to \$1,472,738, in January, 1904, making the increase for the single month \$724,440 and for the seven months about \$2,000,000.

Agricultural implements also show an increase in exports, amounting to a little over \$2,000,000 for the seven months ending with January, 1904, as compared with the corresponding months of last year and about \$1,000,000 increase as compared with the seven months ended with January, 1903.

**MAJOR SIMMS' POPULARITY
ATTENDED BY CLERKS**

Subordinates Yield "Days Off" to Their Superior.

Major R. D. Simms, Superintendent of Property for the District, has been highly complimented by the action of two clerks in his office in paying at his disposal the number of "days off" that he has been absent from the office.

Being a per diem employee, Major Simms had only a few days' leave, and as he has been quite sick for the past week or ten days he was obliged to be absent from his work for a longer time than was permitted by his regular leave.

The money was paid to him by the District, and he has been very satisfied with the result. The action of the clerks has been very commendable, and the Major has been very much pleased with the result.

**ROOSEVELT REPUBLICAN
CLUB IS ORGANIZED**

The Republicans of the Nineteenth District met at 73 Thirtieth Street northeast last night and organized a Roosevelt Republican club, preparatory to the election of delegates to the Chicago convention.

Officers of the club are Henry Edwards, president; J. W. Crowe, vice president; George Richardson, secretary; Charles Chase, assistant secretary; Joseph Bowdler, treasurer; Robert Jones, sergeant-at-arms; N. Dillard, chaplain.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Superintendent Stutler Is a Much-Abused Man

Residents Demand Impossible Things in Freezing Weather When Ice and Snow Cover the Roadways and Stop Work.

The people of Washington are up in arms. Their wrath is directed daily against the Street Cleaning Department. Because their streets are not in the spick-and-span condition of olden times they overwhelm the Superintendent of Street Cleaning with complaints, abuse and threats. His tender sensibilities are alternately pricked by the shafts of satire and torn by the tooth of ingratitude. One communication has been received by the District Commissioners in which the writer, "a lady," seemed to entertain grave doubts of the existence of a street cleaning force in the District. Another letter not only heaped on the Superintendent the blame of the odium of dirty streets, but also accused this portion of the local government of permitting the air with fatal miasma and germs by allowing so much refuse to remain on the city thoroughfares.

Warner Stutler, the head of this "malodorous department," bears up bravely under it all. While with one hand he sweeps into the waste basket the mountain of complaining manuscripts, with the other he writes orders that will send the different sections of Washington the sweepers and the cleaners. He knows that some of the streets are in a frightful condition, but to offset this unpleasant knowledge he fumes and

rails against the fault-finders who complain on too slight a provocation. Furthermore, he puts the blame on the weather. He explained that he could not clean streets with machines when the surface of the roadways was covered with a coating of ice. He also called attention to the fact that he is unable to clean streets when they have snow on them, because Congress has never appropriated any funds to defray the expenses of carting away the snow.

It is certainly true that Mr. Stutler is handicapped by his small force of machines and men. The space which has to be cleaned twice and three times a week by 200 street sweepers covers an area of 2,000,000 square yards and extends from B to S Streets northwest in one direction, and in the other from Twenty-first Street northwest to Fourth Street northeast. These men are kept hard at work all the time.

The twelve machines and twelve carts that are at the disposal of the department have to cover the rest of the city, an area of 6,000,000 square yards. Owing to the almost constant freezing weather it has been impossible to keep the machines at work all the time.

"The superintendent," said Mr. Stutler this morning, "the southern and northern sections of the city have been somewhat neglected. But in three days I propose to have removed from these sections the town the accumulations of thirty days' dirt. The other sections are clean, and the part of the city cleaned by hand has been clean throughout the winter. I do my best with the money and men allotted to my department."

ALEXANDRIA NEWS NOTES

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 4.—The city school board has this morning met in its last night, at the Peabody building. In the absence of the president, Captain Bryant was called to the chair. Mr. Harrison, from the committee on school houses and furniture, reported sundry repairs to various buildings. He exhibited the plans of the proposed fire escapes, one of which is to be placed upon King Street, and the other on the alley north of the Peabody building. He said that in making contracts for the fire escapes no bids would be asked outside the city, there being three local establishments capable of doing the work.

The finance committee reported bills of R. E. Knight and others for supplies furnished, and they were ordered to be paid.

On motion the board instructed the finance committee in making the school estimates for the present year to submit to the city council, to add to the \$15,000 estimated for last year, \$1,400 for the sanitary needs of the Peabody building.

FIRE IN POSS HOUSE.

Fire this morning badly damaged the bathroom and kitchen of the house of Mrs. Alice G. Poss, 1109 King Street. The fire, which started in the bathroom, was quickly extinguished by the flames, but were badly hindered by the fire being under a tin roof. The damage will amount to about \$250.

POLICE COURT CASES.

In the police court Justice Harry B. Caton presiding, the following cases were disposed of this morning:

Frank Jones, charged with using abusive language toward Maggie Dove, was dismissed.

Mack Williams, a negro, arrested by Policemen Allen and Lyles, charged with assaulting Maggie Williams with a razor, was fined \$5.

Annie Thompson, arrested by Policemen Beach, charged with harboring minors, forfeited \$35 collateral.

Rose Moore, arrested by Policemen Beach, charged with the same offense, was dismissed.

Charles Gray, a negro, charged by Mr. Beck with forging orders on him, had his case continued until tomorrow.

TO CATLET'S STATION.

The remains of John Patten, who died at the home of his son-in-law, D. A. Studds, in West End, yesterday, will be sent to Catlet's station tomorrow for interment there.

NEW BANK OFFICERS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has announced the following changes in the officers of the new Alexandria National Bank: S. Russell Smith, H. A. Thompson, and W. B. Smoot to be vice presidents.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

West, North and South That Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are Waging Against All Forms of Stomach Trouble, Can Only End One Way.

Dyspepsia Will Be Driven Off the Earth

The great and effective work of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is no longer confined to America. They are being used now all over the world, for their fame has spread throughout foreign countries and they cure dyspepsia in all climates just as well as they do at home. In fact, surroundings and conditions never interfere with the successful work of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, not even the conditions of the stomach itself. They are in harmony with the natural way, regardless of the stomach, and digest the food that the stomach cannot digest. They permit that organ to do just as it pleases, rest, take a vacation, get well, or what it pleases. The stomach, however, always makes it a point to get well when it has nothing else to do. That's what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do. They will continue to do when they have the opportunity.

A prominent Detroit physician says: "I prescribe Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for all cases of stomach trouble. I have tried many prescriptions, including a number of my own, but find nothing that gives such universal relief as this remedy. They are natural, harmless, and highly effective in their work, and while I have a natural antipathy to patent medicines, I do not hesitate to prescribe and recommend Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets on all occasions."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale at all druggists at 50 cents a box. They are so well known and their popularity is so great that a druggist would as soon think of being out of stock of quinine. The above testimonial of the physician is no exception. In fact, physicians are prescribing them all over the land, and if you, a doctor, is real honest with you, he will tell you frankly that there is nothing on earth so good for dyspepsia as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

COAL

RIGHT QUALITY. RIGHT PRICE. D. Connor, 26th & M.

FOREIGN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., POSTOFFICE NOTICE. Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are dispatched to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted sailing. For the week ending March 5, 1904, the last connecting closes will be made from the MAIN OFFICE as follows:

Trans-Atlantic Mails.

FRIDAY.—(a) At 7:15 p.m. for IRELAND, per s.s. Ettruria, from New York, via Queenstown. Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. Ettruria."

(b) At 7:15 p.m. for EUROPE, per s.s. St. Louis, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. Mail for GERMANY must be directed "Per s.s. St. Louis."

(c) At 7:15 p.m. for EUROPE, per s.s. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.

(d) At 11:45 p.m. for BELGIUM direct, per s.s. Finland, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Finland."

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, Etc.

FRIDAY.—(e) At 11:45 p.m. for BRAZIL, per s.s. Byron, from New York, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos. Mail for NORTHERN BRAZIL, ARGENTINE, URUGUAY, and PARAGUAY must be directed "Per s.s. Byron."

(f) At 11:45 p.m. for PORTO RICO (ordinary mail only), per s.s. Santitas, from New York, via Mayaguez.

(g) At 11:45 p.m. for PORTO RICO, CUBA, CAHO, and VENEZUELA, per s.s. Caracas, from New York. Mail for SAVANILLA and CARTAGENA must be directed "Per s.s. Caracas."

(h) At 11:45 p.m. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAN JUAN, CAYMANES, and GRENADINE, per s.s. Altair, from New York. Mail for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per s.s. Altair."

(i) At 11:45 p.m. for INAGUA, CAPE HAITI, PORT DE PAIX, and SANTA MARTA, per s.s. Albatros, from New York. Mail for other parts of HAITI must be directed "Per s.s. Albatros."

(j) At 11:45 p.m. for HAITI, per s.s. Prima de Nederlanden, from New York. Mail for CUBA, VENEZUELA, TRINIDAD, BRITISH AND DUTCH GUIANA must be directed "Per s.s. Prima de Nederlanden."

CUBA MAILS close here at 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays and Mondays, via Port Tampa, Fla., the connecting closes being on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MEXICO overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 12:30 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

JAMAICA, by rail to Boston, and thence via steamer, close every Friday at 12 m. (d); also by rail to Philadelphia, mails closing every Sunday at 11:45 p.m. (e).

Trans-Pacific Mails.

HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p.m. (a), inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Alameda. (b).

CHINA and JAPAN, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 11:30 p.m. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Empress of India. Merchandise for the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, cannot be forwarded via Canada. (c).

CHINA, JAPAN, HAWAII, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p.m. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Albatros. (d).

CHINA and JAPAN, via Seattle (specially addressed mail only), close here daily at 6:30 p.m. up to March 4, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Albatros. (e).

TAHITI and MARQUESAS ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p.m. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Albatros. (f).

AUSTRALIA (except West Australia mails), NEW ZEALAND, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p.m. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Albatros. (g).

AUSTRALIA (except West Australia mails), NEW ZEALAND, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p.m. up to March 20, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Albatros. (h).

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p.m. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per U. S. Transport. (i).

NORTH-MALE COCHIN CHINA are dispatched to New York, N. Y., for connection with European steamers.

Under otherwise addressed, WEST AUSTRALIA mails will be dispatched via Europe, and those for NEW ZEALAND and the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS via San Francisco, Cal.—the routes of postage. Mails for HAWAII are dispatched via San Francisco, Cal., exclusively.

REGISTERED MAIL at the MAIN OFFICE as follows: (a) At 6:30 p.m. same day; (b) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (c) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (d) at 11:45 p.m. same day; (e) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (f) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (g) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (h) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (i) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (j) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (k) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (l) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (m) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (n) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (o) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (p) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (q) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (r) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (s) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (t) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (u) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (v) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (w) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (x) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (y) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (z) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (aa) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (ab) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (ac) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (ad) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (ae) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (af) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (ag) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (ah) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (ai) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (aj) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (ak) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (al) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (am) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (an) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (ao) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (ap) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (aq) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (ar) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (as) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (at) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (au) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (av) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (aw) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (ax) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (ay) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (az) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (ba) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bb) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (bc) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bd) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (be) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bf) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (bg) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bh) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (bi) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bj) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (bk) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bl) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (bm) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bn) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (bo) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bp) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (bq) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (br) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (bs) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bt) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (bu) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bv) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (bw) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bx) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (by) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (bz) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (ca) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (cb) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (cc) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (cd) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (ce) at 1:45 p.m. same day; (cf) at 9:45 p.m. same day; (cg) at 1: